

A LIST OF THE LAND MOLLUSCA OF THE ISLAND OF NEW PROVIDENCE, BAHAMAS, WITH AN ENUMERATION OF THE SPECIES RECORDED FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS.

By WILFRED BENDALL.

Read April 19th, 1895.

THE Bahamas consist of 18 principal islands and some 600 minor ones, almost all uninhabited and more or less unexplored. The distance from the Island of Grand Bahama, lying to the extreme north-east, off the south coast of Florida, to Inagua, in the south-west, close to Hayti, is over 500 miles. Although conchological records have been made from most of the principal ones, no single island has been at all satisfactorily worked out, excepting New Providence. On this island, which is about the size and shape of the Isle of Wight, is situated the capital, Nassau—the only town in the group. As far as I am able to ascertain, 30 species have been recorded from this island (without reckoning the nine new species (?) of *Cerion*¹ described by Mr. Maynard). During my six weeks' stay, I was able to collect 25 of them and also a *Succinea*, which appears to have escaped notice. All the natural conditions are favourable to mollusca, and, with the exception of a few species, everything is common. Of the 30 species, 12 are peculiar to the Bahamas (*Helix Troscheli*, *H. Duclosiana*, the *Drymaeus*, *Cylindrella*, *Ctenopoma*, *Cistula*, *Schasicchila*, and all the species of *Cerion*); twelve are also found in Cuba, a few in Florida and Jamaica, and others have a wide distribution in the Antilles.

Undoubtedly these 30 species do not fully represent the fauna, because the south of the island is practically a wilderness, with few and bad roads; there is also no accommodation outside the town of Nassau, which makes distant exploration a matter of difficulty.

1. *OLEACINA* (*BOLTENIA*) *SOLIDULA*, Pfr.—Common in damp places under stones.

2. *HELIX* (*THELIDOMUS*) *PROVISORIA*, Pfr.—In damp places under bushes and rubbish: dead shells common. The shell is rather transparent and the animal black, and since it is fond of half burying itself in the ground and covering its shell with slime and dirt, it is not very easy to find.

3. *HELIX* (*HEMITROCHUS*) *VARIANS*, Mke.—Common on various trees and shrubs: seems to prefer young orange-trees.

4. *HELIX* (*HEMITROCHUS*) *TROSCHELI*, Pfr.—Very common on all sorts of shrubs. In profusion on Hog Island (Nassau Harbour) on under-side of dead palm leaves.

H. Troscheli var. *calacala*, Wein.—Sparingly on young orange-trees.

¹ The generic name *Strophia*, Albers, 1850, is not only preoccupied in entomology, but must yield priority to *Cerion*, Boltin, 1799.

5. *HELIX* (*PLAGIOPTYCHA*) *DUCLOSIANA*, Fér.—Common, but always hidden under stones or dead palmetto leaves. Through the kindness of Mr. F. Stearns, I have seen two specimens of a shell recorded by him from the island and named by Mr. Pilsbry *H. Stearnsianella*.¹ This author, however, makes no mention of it in his manual, nor has it been described elsewhere. I am quite unable to separate it from the typical *H. Duclosiana*.

6. *HELIX* (*POLYGYRA*) *CEREOLUS*, Mühl.=*septemvolva*, Say, etc. (For full synonymy see Tryon's Manual, series II, vol. iii, p. 129).—Common in damp places: sometimes under one stone two or three of the varieties which have been dignified by names could be found.

7. *HELIX* (*MICROPHYSA*) *VORTEX*, Pfr.—Common: widely distributed in the Antilles.

8. *ORTHALICUS ZEBRA*, Brug.—Lives high up in large trees, and descends the trunks after rain.

9. *MACROCERAMUS GOSSEI*, Pfr.—Common under stones in dry situations.

10. *BULIMULUS* (*LEPTOMERTUS*) *SEPULCRALIS*, Poey.—Very common on damp ground.

11. *BULIMULUS* (*DRYMÆUS*) *BAHAMENSIS*, Pfr.—I found only six specimens, descending trunks of cocoa-nut palms.

12. *CYLINDRELLA* (*GONGYLOSTOMA*) *BAHAMENSIS*, Pfr.—Very common in dry places. The favourite situation is between two large stones where there are some dead leaves: in this case 20 or 30 specimens may be taken together.

13. *PUPA* (*LEUCHOCHILA*) *PELLUCIDA*, Pfr.—Under stones on the tops of walls.

14. *CERION GLANS*, Küster.—In the Monograph of *Cerion* by C. J. Maynard, now in course of publication, the author states that the shell described by Küster under the above name is not the well-known and very common species of New Providence, but a comparatively rare shell from the Island of Andros. The author has already described eight species from New Providence, several of which have doubtless figured in collections under the name *S. glans*, Küst. I am only in a position to identify the two following:—

15. *CERION AGRESTINUM*, Mayn.—This species has been hitherto known as *Strophia marmorata*, Pfr. Mr. Maynard has probably separated the Bahama form from the Cuban, on account of the considerable difference in size, the latter being much larger and somewhat stouter. Common under palmetto leaves in a swamp near the south coast: albino variety frequent.

16. *CERION CINEREUM*, Mayn.—I found this species close to Nassau, on a common on the east side of the town. The only locality given by Mr. Maynard is Hog Island (Nassau Harbour), but as I was able to compare my shells with specimens received from the author, I am satisfied as to the identity.

17. *CERION ZEBRA*, Weinland.—Common by Queen's Staircase and round Fort Fincastle, at the back of the town.

¹ A list of Mollusca . . . collected in Japan [and the Bahamas].—*Detroit*, 1891.

18. *CERION ALVEARIUM*, Dill.—With the preceding, but sparingly.

Neither of the two last names are mentioned by Mr. Maynard: the shells could not have escaped his notice; they must therefore have been split up and described under the following names which are in the author's list for New Providence: *Strophia Curtissii*, *Thorndikei*, *Coryi*, *neglecta*, *Carlotta*, *robusta*, *lentiginosa*, *crassicostata*, *algava*—all new species.

19. *STENOGYRA* (*SUBULINA*) *OCTONA*, L.—Abundant in damp places, always on the ground under rubbish and stones. Probably the most widely distributed of all land mollusca.

20. *STENOGYRA* (*MELANIELLA*) *GRACILLIMA*, Pfr.—Only three specimens found.

21. *SUCCINEA* *OCHRACINA*, Gund.—Abundant in one spot on the Baillou Road, outside the Government House Garden.

22. *SUCCINEA*, sp.?—Sparingly here and there on walls near Nassau.

23. *CTENOPOMA* *BAHAMENSE*, Pfr.—Under stones, etc., everywhere.

24. *SCHASICHILA* *BAHAMENSIS*, Pfr.

25. *ALCADIA MINIMA*, D'Orb. Dead shells of the last two species are pretty common in certain situations; live ones are difficult to find, as they live an inch or two underground at the roots of various bushes. The mosquitoes help considerably towards the creatures' preservation by almost driving the unhappy collector mad! The Bahama specimens of *A. minima* are three times the size of the Cuban ones I have seen.

Five other species have been recorded from New Providence, but I did not find them, viz.:—

Hyalinia Gundlachi, Pfr.

Stenogyra subula, Pfr.

Stenogyra octonoides, Ad.

Cerion Gubernatoria, Crosse.

Cistula scabrosa, Humph.

From other Bahama islands—viz.: Abaco, Andros, Eleuthera, Long Isle, St. Salvador, Exuma, Long Cay, Duck Cay, Ragged Isle, Berry Isles, Biminis, Watlings Isle, Rum Cay, Crooked Isles, Inagua, Acklins Isle, Castle Isles, Mayaguana, French Cays, and Turks Isle—the following species are recorded:—

Patula Inaguensis, Wein.

Helix (*Strobila*) *Hubbardi*, Brown. *Leathesia* Id.

— (*Hemistrochus*) *Maynardi*,¹ Pils. *Andros*

„ *filicosta*, Pfr. *Eleuthera*

„ *Caribæa*, Wein. *Crooked Id.*

„ „ var. *polytaeniata*, Pils. *Crooked Id.*

„ *Milleri*, Pfr. *Long Cay.*

„ *Constantior*, Wein. *Inagua, Rum Cay &*

„ *xanthophæa*, Pils. *Inagua*

„ *gallopavonis*, Val. *Turks Id.*

¹ This species I found abundantly on Andros.

- Helix* (*Hemitrochus*) var. *calacaloides*, Pils. *pro* *Turks*
 " *multifasciata*, Wein. *crooked Id.*
 — (*Plagioptycha*) *Duclosiana* var. *Salvatoris*, Pfr. *Salon or. Tur*
 " " var. *Abacoensis*, Mts. *1890.*
 " *Albersiana*, Pfr. *St. Inagua, Haiti.*
 " *macroglossa*, Pfr. *St. Inagua*
 " *Sargenti*, Bld. *Little "*
 " *Bahamensis*, Pfr. *Turks Id.*
 " *Platonis*, Pfr. *Haiti.*
 " *indistincta*, Fér. *Haiti.*
 " " var. *disculus*, Desh. *Turks Id.*
 " " var. *chromochila*, Pils. *Haiti.*
 " *strumosa*, Pfr. *Haiti.*
 " *loxodon*, Pfr. "
 — (*Eurycampta*) *Bryanti*, Pfr. *Water Key, Ragged Id.*
Bulimulus (*Drymæus*) *multifasciata*, Lk. *Guadeloupe Martinique*
Cerion calcareum, Pfr.
 " *Cumingianum*, Pfr.
 " *Martensi*, Wein.
 " *Martiniana*, Küst.
 " *Bryanti*, Pfr.
 " *decumanum*, Fér.
 " *iostoma*, Pfr.
 " *Milleri*, Pfr.
 " *Weinlandi*, Küst.
 " *Ritchei*, Maynard.
 " *Grayi*, Maynard.
 " *eburneum*, Maynard.
 " *elongatum*, Maynard.
 " *regula*, Maynard.
 " *bimarginatum*, Maynard.
 " *Pilsbryi*, Maynard.
 " *restrictum*, Maynard.
 " *eximium*, Maynard.
Ctenopoma Bryanti, Pfr. } *St. Inagua Id.*
+ *Cyclostoma Hydii*, Wein. } *Crooked Id. Fortune Id.*
Chondropoma Rawsoni, Pfr. *Watling I. Inagua*
 " *Hjalmarsoni*, Pfr. *Turks Id. Fortune Id. +*
 " ? *semilabre*, Lk. *Crooked Id.*
 " " var. *glabratum*, Rve. ✓
 " *Inaguense*, Wein. ✓
 " *biforme*, Pfr. *Flamingo Is. Turks Id.*
 " *Watlingense*, Dall. ✓
Helicina Bryanti, Pfr. *Inagua*
 " *callida*, Wein. *Crooked Id.*
 " *Rawsoni*, Pfr. *Inagua Rum Cay. Waller Id.*
 " *Moussoniana*, Pfr. *Turks Id. Inagua.*
 " *candida*, Pfr. " "
Trochatella rupestris, Pfr. *Cuba*